

MEMORIES OF LINCOLN

Some Recollections of Ex-Senator Kellogg.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION

Birth of the Epigram About "Fooling the People."

PROBABLY OFTEN REPEATED

Contradiction of Russell Sage's Assertion That He Has No Relatives Living—Story From Fredonia.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Written for The Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg, now a resident of Washington, is the only survivor of all the Lincoln electors for the state of Illinois. The late Justice Weldon of the Court of Claims was also an elector on the republican ticket in the presidential campaign of 1860. Senator Kellogg says that in May, 1860, he received a invitation to attend a reunion of the survivors of the famous convention at Bloomington, where the republican party of Illinois was organized in May, 1859, but he was unable to attend. At that time there were thirteen survivors of the delegates who participated in that memorable gathering. Gen. John M. Palmer, John G. Nicolay of this city and B. H. Brownell of Denver have since died, to Senator Kellogg's knowledge, and how many more he cannot say.

According to the memories of several of these survivors, it was at that convention that Mr. Lincoln uttered his memorable epigram, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Senator Kellogg remembers distinctly hearing it then, although he is of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln used the phrase frequently in other speeches, which would account for the varying recollections of people who claim to have heard it elsewhere.

A convention was called to meet at Bloomington, Ill., on the 23rd day of May, 1859, said Senator Kellogg. "This may be said to have been the first step toward the organization of the republican party in Illinois. The movement grew out of the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820. There had been for some time a deep and growing feeling against the dominant party in Illinois, which was then regarded as one of the strongest democratic states in the Union; indeed, the southern part of Illinois, known as Egypt, had for years been almost unanimously democratic. Such men as Lincoln, John M. Palmer, Joseph Medill, Joseph Gillespie, Richard Yates, Norman B. Judd and others were conspicuous in this movement which resulted in the calling of the Bloomington convention. Those opposed to the democratic party were practically without regular organization, and a call was issued as I have stated, for a convention to nominate state officers and set in motion the requisite machinery to elect a state ticket. An apportionment was made, designating to each county the number of delegates to which it was entitled. I was then a young lawyer practicing in Fulton county, which was accredited with sixteen delegates, and a short time before the convention in Bloomington occurred, court being in session at Lewistown, the county seat, some thirty or forty gentlemen got together in Masonic Hall and selected them. Only two of these sixteen so selected attended the Bloomington convention—Thomas Hamer and myself.

The Bloomington Convention.

"I reached Bloomington the evening before the convention, stopping at the Pike House. The convention was held at Major's Hall. In a letter published last spring you quoted, among others, Richard P. Morgan, a prominent citizen of Dwight, Illinois, who states that he heard the epigram in question uttered by Mr. Lincoln in a speech the night before the convention in front of the Pike House, where several hundred people had gathered. I heard Mr. Lincoln make that short speech, standing very near him, but I do not remember that he uttered the epigram at that time. I think Mr. Morgan must have confounded this speech with the one which he heard by Mr. Lincoln before the convention. I heard that speech also, sitting well in front and near the speaker's platform. There have been several versions of the so-called 'Lincoln's Lost Speech.' The reproduction in Miss Tarbell's 'Life of Lincoln' is very accurate, and in some parts she quotes almost the exact language of Mr. Lincoln. I vividly recall the scene on that occasion. The hall was crowded to the platform. There was great excitement, of course.

"Mr. Lincoln began slowly, holding in his hand a small piece of paper on which he had jotted down his points. Standing well back on the platform, he moved forward gradually, and in making a point, with a peculiar gesture, he would speak, hurl his climax at his audience. While the convention rose to its feet in excitement and enthusiasm Mr. Lincoln would walk slowly back to the rear of the platform, and glancing at the paper in his hand, would again resume his speech. It has been said by some that Mr. Lincoln uttered his famous remark at this time 'that a house divided against itself cannot stand'; that either the Union must be all free or all slave. I am quite sure that is a mistake. That remark was made by Mr. Lincoln in 1858 in the legislative hall at Springfield, just before his great debate with Douglas, an utterance which, at the time, gave great concern to many of his friends.

The Famous Epigram.

"I distinctly recall two or three points made by Mr. Lincoln. When discussing the Kansas question, he alluded to the threat attributed to the south that it would withdraw from the Union, he said, 'We won't go out and you shan't.' Another good point was made when he was discussing the question whether slavery could exist in the federal territories under the Constitution. Referring to the position taken by Douglas (whom he constantly alluded to as Judge Douglas)—that slavery in the territories could be controlled by what Douglas denominated as 'unfriendly legislation'—Mr. Lincoln said, in substance, 'No one can long be deceived by such sophistries. You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.' Mr. Morgan recalls this epigram as having been uttered at an impromptu meeting the night before the convention. I am quite sure it was uttered by Mr. Lincoln in the speech delivered in Major's Hall the following day.

"The reference in your letter of May 8 to Judge Douglas—that slavery in the territories could be controlled by what Douglas denominated as 'unfriendly legislation'—Mr. Lincoln said, in substance, 'No one can long be deceived by such sophistries. You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.' Mr. Morgan recalls this epigram as having been uttered at an impromptu meeting the night before the convention. I am quite sure it was uttered by Mr. Lincoln in the speech delivered in Major's Hall the following day.

"A gentleman states that he heard Mr. Lincoln make this remark to a delegation of citizens who called upon him at the White House. You say in your letter of May 8 that Mr. Lincoln used it in the early days of the war to a delegation of citizens from Ohio, who were introduced by the late Judge Carter, afterward justice of the Supreme Court of the District, at the time a member of Congress from Ohio. I heard this remark repeated by speakers, not only during the Fremont canvass of 1860, but in the canvass between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, when I was run-

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An American achievement in the production of a high-grade, lustrous Black Silk that equals French Silk in brilliancy of finish.

Only expert weavers are employed in the production of "Moneybak" Silks. But the most expert can have no control of atmospheric and other conditions, so when a piece of "Moneybak" leaves the loom it is tested. Failing the test, it is cast aside to meet its fate in the open market of competition. If approved, the name "Moneybak" is attached by means of a patented device on a ribbon selvage.

Costly Care? Yes; but the manufacturers of "Moneybak" hold the confidence and satisfaction of dealers and consumers above all cost, for to lose such confidence is to lose an invaluable manufacturing asset.

So, you see, it is no false or flimsy security that "Moneybak" stands for.

Dyes that prove pure are the only sort that an unweighted silk dare use. Fourteen thousand four hundred threads to every inch is the quality weight of "Moneybak." The so-called all-silk fabrics use half as many, and make up the weight with a substitute composed of gum gambia, iron and tin.

A representative of the York Silk Manufacturing Company, makers of the famous "Moneybak" Silk, will hold a demonstration in our Silk Department Monday, showing the difference between what is usually sold as all silk and "Moneybak" Silk, and explain why so many silk dresses fail to give satisfactory wear.

Moneybak Black Taffetas.

"Moneybak" Black Silk can be obtained only at this store, because we control it for Washington. The prices are as follows:

23-inch XXX, yard . \$1.25 34-inch XX, yard . \$1.50
26-inch XXX, yard . \$1.50 26-inch XX, yard . \$1.25

"Moneybak"

Blk. Peau de Soie

24-inch wide, yard \$1.50
26-inch wide, yard \$1.75
36-inch wide, yard \$2.00

Other Silks for the Spring Costume.

24-in. India Pongee, 39c.

The cloth is strong, will render excellent service; every wanted shade; plenty of blacks, creams and whites. Actual value, 69c.

All-silk Panama Pongee, 59c.

In deep natural tone; rich color; an ideal summer costume silk for service; nothing nicer for mountain or seashore wear; all silk. Worth 75c.

Satin Radium, The Spring Silk, 49c.

Beautiful, lustrous, fine, all silk; in the new spring shades; grays, old roses, gobelins, castors, browns, plums, cardinal, garnet, salmon, pinks, light blues, etc. Value, 75c.

Notions.

The Samson Hose Supporters for women and children; made of good quality; light web; safety-plin tops; pair, 10c.

Extra Quality Machine Oil, 3c. will not gum; bottle, 3c.

Oil Cans, patent bottoms, 4c. each, 4c.

Blue Label Needles, most popular make, paper, 2½c.

Machine Needles, all kinds 5c. and sizes; 2 papers for, 5c.

Dress Shields, all sizes; good grade; 4 pairs for, 25c.

Jet Head Mourning Pins; full count; 2 boxes for, 5c.

Dressmakers' Pins, 4-lb. boxes, box, 25c.

Kodel Hooks and Eyes, with the hump, 3c.

Cling Socket Fasteners, white and black, dozen, 10c.

Clinton's Safety Pins, all sizes, black and white, 3 dozen for, 10c.

39c. White Fig. and Dot. Swiss, 25c.

50 pieces just received in time for Monday's selling; fine, sheer quality; in 10 different style dots and figures; per yard, for Monday, 25c.

29c. Nainsook-finish

Cambric; 36 inches wide, for underwear; yard, 15c.

50c. Sheer White Linen Lawn; 36 inches wide, for waists; yard, 39c.

25c. White Old English Suiting; 36 inches wide and shrunken; a perfect linen finish, for suits, children's wear and nurses' uniforms; yard, 18c.

48-inch White Persian Lawn; fine and sheer; soft finish, for waists and suits; per yard, 19c.

30c. French Pique; 27 inches wide; special; per yard, 19c.

18c. 40-inch White India Linon; sheer quality; for Monday, 12½c.

75c. Japanese Matting Rugs.

A large range of choice patterns and colorings of Celestial art; size, 36x72 inches; very close in weave. Each, 59c.

50 Rolls Genuine

Setaka Matting.

Extra heavy weight; every piece this year's goods; soft, pliable and durable; a large line of colorings in the very newest designs. Special, roll, \$7.20

Printed Organdies.

Large floral effects on white grounds; regular price, 12c; per yard, 12½c.

Check Chiffon Lisse.

A large variety of designs and colorings in checks, plaids, etc., for waists and suits. Yard, 25c.

\$3.00 Nainsook, \$2.00.

100 pieces 36-inch English Nainsook, soft finish; 12-yard pieces, \$2.00

Royalene Crepe.

The daintiest drapery, made of cotton; closely resembles silk and wears better; an entirely new line of designs, in the season's latest colorings. Yard, 20c.

In the Important Matter of Selecting Material for a Dress

Let what you buy be good, but if it be good, and cheap, then you have made a good saving. This Dress Goods Store contains fabrics that are good—in fact, there is none better—cheap, for nowhere are the prices lower. These are merits that should prompt you to take into consideration this stock of spring fabrics with the planning of the spring costume.

\$1.35 Cloths, \$1.15.

Lustrous chiffon, broadcloth and fine twilled Venetians; all popular shades, including grays, helios, light blues, greens and tans. Special, \$1.15

\$2.00 Imported Broadcloths, \$1.69.

52-inch permanent finished Chiffon Broadcloth; all the new shades are included in this assortment and two pretty blacks. Sponged free. Special, \$1.69

Special Prices on New Gray Suitings.

56-inch Gray Suitings at 75c. 56-inch Gray Suitings at 98c.

56-inch Gray Suitings at \$1.39. 56-inch Gray Suitings at \$1.50.

56-inch Imported Suitings at \$2.98.

These are exclusive styles with us.

Priestley Cravenettes, \$1.49.

54-inch Cravenetted Rain Cloths; in all the wanted colorings; very much in demand for spring garments. Special, yard, \$1.49

48c. for Black Goods.

All-wool Black Voile, All-wool Black Serge, All-wool Black Batiste and Black Mohair Brilliantine. Worth 59c. and 69c. Special, 48c.

98c. for 54-inch Black Mohair.

54-inch Mohair Brilliantine and Sicilian; rich, lustrous finish; \$1.35 value. Special, 98c.

The New Tailor-Made

Suits for Women.

The Suit Department furnishes continuous delight to women during these days of early fashion shows, with the display of suits for immediate and early spring wear.

New Spring Suits

Of Panama, in gray and black; Eton jacket; long and short sleeve; plaited circular skirt; jacket lined with satin. Actual value, \$22.50. Special, \$19.50.

New Spring Suits

Of black and white check mohair; Eton jacket trimmed with silk braid; new circular skirt. Special, \$22.50.

The New Spring Waists.

Every indication points to a very great demand for these popular garments the coming season. They are dainty, cool and becoming.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists.

Open back; short sleeves; front trimmed with lace insertion in pointed yoke effect; back tucked and trimmed to correspond with front. Sizes, 32 to 42. Actual value, \$1.68. Special, \$1.24.

Women's White India Silk Waists.

Open back; tucked and embroidered front; tucked back; full sleeve; deep tucked cuff. Sizes, 32 to 44. Actual value, \$2.68. Special, \$1.98.

Women's Walking Skirts.

Women's Gray-and-white Check

Walking Skirts \$8.48

New circular effect; finished with fold around bottom. Actual value, \$10.00. Special, \$7.98

Women's Black Voile Skirts \$7.98

Plaited panel effect. Actual value, \$10.00. Special, \$7.68

Women's Tan Covert Jackets \$7.68

With or without collars; strapped seams; satin lined. Actual value, \$8.50. Special, \$7.68

Russell Sage's Relatives.

The venerable Russell Sage claims that he has no living relatives, no nephews or nieces, although every now and then somebody turns up in the newspapers, claiming to be his brother or sister or a son or daughter of his brothers or sisters. There have been a good many stories printed about relatives of this great plutocrat who are destitute or in distress in different parts of the country, but he has always invariably repudiated them and declared them to be imposters. The other day a lady liv-

ing at Fredonia, N. Y., told me of a story she heard from her father, now eighty-nine years of age, but whose mind and memory are still perfect. She said:

"My father was born in the village of Fredonia, N. Y., July 2, 1816. He was married in 1838. In 1839 he employed by the month one William Sage, a brother of Russell Sage, who came to Fredonia from near Utica. William was then a married man and had children, the number not stated, but my father remembers two or three bright boys. He soon became interested in William, and assisted him to provide a home for his family by loaning him horses to draw building material, giving him stone for a foundation for his house from a quarry he owned, and going security

for him in his purchases. The house is standing today.

"Soon misfortunes came. The wife of William Sage became insane, and he moved to Troy, N. Y., where my father lost track of him. He used to tell father of his brother Russell, who was then a successful business man, first in Troy and the grocery business, and later in New York city. William wished that his brother Russell would help him financially, but did not expect him to do so, because, when their father died, Russell refused to contribute in defraying the funeral expenses.

"After William had gone to Troy the son of another brother, who had made his home in Iowa, came to Fredonia on his way to New York. He stated that his father had

borrowed \$50 from his brother Russell, who pressed him so hard for his pay that he believed the anxiety and inability to meet the obligation caused his father's death.

My father told him of his uncle William's experience, and urged the young man to see his uncle Russell and ask him to assist him in buying the home which he not only promised to do, but was to advise my father of the result. Later the word came back from the western nephew, who had seemingly interested the great financier in his brother's sad experience. Russell Sage instructed this nephew to go to Troy, to have William select a home, and promised to follow himself and make the purchase. When Russell arrived and inspected the selection he refused to pay for it, and, to the bitter

disappointment of his brother and nephew, said: 'If William has such extravagant notions as to select a home costing \$4,000, I will do nothing for him,' and he turned his back upon his unfortunate brother.

"This proves that Russell Sage had two brothers, each of them with children, and several of those children are doubtless living today. One of them, a nephew of Russell Sage, lives at Brockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., only seven miles from Fredonia. He can verify these statements."

Approve Acquisition of Reservation.

Although the matter does not come directly under them the Commissioners have

indicated their approval of the project contained in Senate bill 4445: "To acquire certain ground for a government reservation included in the triangle known as south square 153," otherwise the triangle bounded by 15th and R streets and New Hampshire avenue. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Keen on February 14, directs the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by condemnation the above mentioned triangle, and the bill carries an appropriation of \$70,000 to pay for the ground.

The same proposition was contemplated more than seven years ago, when, on January 7, 1899, Senator McMillan (by request) introduced a bill to purchase square 153 at a price not to exceed \$6,000.